IN THE SPECIFICATION:

[0011] The positions, widths and relative intensities of the diffraction peaks can be modified according to the chemical composition of the material (type of structure directing agent, Si/Ge ratio, presence of other trivalent and/or tetravalent heteroatoms (one or several) in the lattice, aside from silicon and/or germanium, such as for example: aluminum, boron, titanium, vanadium, etc.), as well as the degree of ~~hydratio~~ hydration and crystal size. In particular, the pattern represented in table I refers to materials whose lattice is comprised exclusively of silicon and germanium oxide, with a Si/Ge ratio=5 and synthesized using the benzyl-DABCO (BD^+) cation, as structure directing agent.

[0021] On occasions it may also be convenient to add at some point of the ~~preparatio~~ preparation process a crystalline material, preferably a zeolitic material and more preferably ITQ-16 crystals (between 0.01 and 25% by weight with respect to all the inorganic oxides together, preferably between 0.05% and 10% by weight) as crystallization (seeding) promoters.

[0023] Once crystallization is complete, the solids are separated from the mother liquors by ~~filtratio~~ filtration or centrifugation. A highly crystalline solid that contains occluded organic material is obtained as a result.

[0031] The materials prepared according to the process of the invention that contain Sn, may be used in ~~Baeyer-Villiger~~ Bayer-Villiger type oxidation processes.

[0034] In the event that Sn is contained, use thereof is claimed as oxidation catalysts in ~~Bayer-Williger~~ Bayer-Villiger reactions using H_2O_2 as the oxidizing agents. Finally, use thereof in ~~amoxymation~~ amoxydation of cyclohexanone to cyclohexanone oxime with NH_3 and H_2O_2 is claimed.

[0039] FIG. 5 shows the diffraction pattern of roasted zeolite ~~ITQ-15~~ ITQ-16, that corresponds to the data given in Table II.